

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXIII.

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NO. 2.

Choice Poetry.

MILTON'S LAST POEM.

[The following is from the Oxford Edition of Milton's Works, and as the work is rare, and the lines comparatively unknown, we produce them:]

I am old and blind!
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown—
Afflicted and deserted of my kind—
Yet I am not cast down.
I am weak, yet strong—
I murmur not that I no longer see—
Poor, old, and helpless, I the more belong,
Father Supreme, to Thee.

O, merciful One!
When men are farthest, then Thou art most near;
When friends pass by, my weakness shun,
Thy chariot I hear.
Thy glorious face
Is leaning towards me—and its holy light
Shines upon my lonely dwelling-place,
And there is no more night.

On my benighted knee
I recognize Thy purpose clearly shown—
My vision Thou hast dimmed that I may see
Thyself—Thyself alone.

This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing—
Beneath it I am almost sacred—here
O! come no evil thing.

Cause me to stand
Trembling where the foot of mortal ne'er hath
been,
Wrapp'd in the radiance of Thy sinless hand,
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go—
Shapes of splendour beauty round me throng,
From angel lips I seem to hear the flow
Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing now,
When Heaven is opening on my sightless eyes:
When airs from Paradise refresh my brow,
The earth in darkness lies.

In a pure elime
My being fills with rapture—waves of thought
Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublime
Roll over me unsought.

Give me now my life!
I feel the stirrings of a god divine:
Within my bosom glows an unearthly fire,
Lit by no skill of mine.

Miscellaneous.

Influence of Sensible Women.

It is a wondrous advantage to a man, in every pursuit or avocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtle delivery of tact, and a plain soundness of judgment, which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she be really your friend, will have sensitive regard for your character, honor and reputation. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. By female friendships, I mean pure friendships—those in which there is no admixture of the passion of love, except in the married state. A man's best friend is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves and who loves him—if he have that, he need not seek elsewhere. But supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, female friendship he must still have, or his intellect will have many an untended gap even in the strongest fence. Better and safer, of course, such friendships where disparities of years or circumstances put the idea of love out of the question. Middle life has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older than ourselves. Moliere's old housekeeper was a great help to his genius; and Montaigne's philosophy takes both a gentler and loftier character of wisdom from the date in which he finds, in Marie de Gournay, an adapted daughter, "certainly beloved by me," says the Horace of essays, "with more than paternal love, and involved in my solitude and retirement, as one of the best parts of my being." Female friendship, indeed, is to a man "a precious gem of delicate" but, sweeter ornament of his existence. To his mental culture it is invaluable; without it, his knowledge of books will never give him knowledge of the world.—*Baltimore.*

Acts of Kindness.—Kindness makes sunshine wherever it goes—it finds its way into the hidden treasures of the heart, and brings forth treasures of gold; harshness, on the contrary, seals them forever. What does kindness do at home? It makes the mother's lullaby sweeter than the song of the lark, the care-laden brows of the father and the man of business less severe in their expression, and the children joyous without being riotous. Abroad it assists the fallen, encourages the virtuous, and looks with true charity on the extremely unfortunate—those in the broad way, who perhaps have never been taught that the narrow path was the best, or had turned from it at solicitation or temptation.

Kindness is the real law of life, the link that connects earth with Heaven, the true philosopher's stone, for all it touches it turns to virgin gold—the true gold wherewith we purchase contentment, peace and love.

Laughter, sleep and hope are the three bounties which kind mother nature compensates us with for the troubles of life, which few, perhaps, would accept if they were asked beforehand.

Three Generations at the Polls.—The Boston Transcript says that on Tuesday morning Josiah Quincy, his son and namesake, and his grandson, Major Samuel M. Quincy, went together to the polls in ward four, and deposited their Republican ballots.

Significance of a Wink.

Smith, the auctioneer, is a popular man, a wit, and a gentleman. No person is so fond of what he says, and many a hearty laugh has he provoked by his humorous sayings. He was recently engaged in a sale of venerable household furniture and "fixings." He had just got to "Going, going, and a half, going," when he saw a smiling countenance, upon agricultural shoulders, wink at him. A wink is always as good as a nod to a blind horse or to a keen-sighted auctioneer; so Smith winked, and the man winked, and they kept winking, and Smith kept "Going, going," with a lot of glassware, store pipes, carpets, pots, and perfumery, and finally this lot was knocked down.

"To whom?" said Smith, gazing at the smiling stranger.

"Who? Golly!" said the stranger; "I don't know who."

"Why, you, sir!" said Smith.

"Who?—me!"

"Yes—you bid on the lot," said Smith.

"Me—hang me if I did," insisted the stranger.

"Why, did you not wink, and kept winking?"

"Winking! Well, I did, and so did you at me. I thought you were winking as much as to say, 'Keep dark, I'll stick somebody into that lot of stuff, and I'll wink as much as to say, 'I'll be hanged if you don't, mister.'"

"I'm drafted!"

"The devil you are! it must have been a strong man that drafted you."

"Well, I'm drafted, and I want to get out. Can't march. I'll pay well."

"Very well."

The twin proceeded to the office of the Commissioner.

"Here," said the lawyer, "Commissioner, I have a substitute."

"Commissioner looked at the wheezy specimen for some time. 'He won't do; can't march.'"

"But he must do," blustered out the lawyer; "and you know he will."

"He can't march; he won't do; and I can't take him."

"This was what our smart friend wanted. 'He won't do, eh?'"

"No he won't."

"Well, then, scratch his name off the list; he is drafted, and wants to be exempted."

The Commissioner looked at the lawyer for about a minute; then regarded the fat draft, and, without speaking a word, scratched off his name!

"We don't vouch for the foregoing."

At the presentation of a pistol to a brave Connecticut corporal, the orator apostrophized as follows:

"Corporal! My heart is full. These times try the souls of us all, as well as our pockets. My words must be few and to the purpose. Take this weapon and go in. Give them Jesse—and John Charles also. Say you will. Resolve that it is a big thing, and that you see it. Salute them big and thrice, and pay no regard to camphire or bribebats. But beware of Old Bourbon. Do your duty, John! Keep out of drabs. Don't go off half-cocked, and keep your pistol pointed from you."

The corporal, on receiving the weapon, was too much affected to make a formal speech, but promised that the pistol should speak for him.

A lady says the first time she was kissed she felt like a big tub of roses swimming in honey, cognac, nutmegs, and cranberries. She also felt as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little Cupids in chaises drawn by angels, shaded by honey-suckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbows.

President Lincoln is reported to have made the following reply to an inquiry as to how he felt about the election in New York: "Something like the boy in Kentucky, who stubbed his toe while running to see his sweetheart. The boy," said he, "was too big to cry, and far too badly hurt to laugh."

An Indian Funeral.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Maryville, Kansas, gives a wild description of the funeral of two Indians who had been murdered in that vicinity. He pronounces the ceremonies a great demonstration of sorrow. A large number of Indians, of all ages, gathered around the grave, and cut themselves around the sharp pointed sticks through their arms and legs, and howled and yelled like demons. This is the strange way that they have of showing how greatly they deplore the death of any one of position among them.

Educate the whole man.—The head, the heart, the body; the head to think, the heart to feel, and the body to act.

A contemporary says: "A female roomer in Rochester was detected by trying to put her pants on over her head."

The Lord's No Deaf.

A poor old deaf man residing in a Fife-shire village was visited one day by the parish clergyman, who had recently taken a resolution to pay such visits regularly to his parishioners, and therefore made a promise to the wife of that village that he would call occasionally and pray with him. The minister, however, soon fell through this resolution, and did not pay another visit to the deaf man till three years after, when happening to go through the alley in which the poor man lived, he found the wife at the door, and therefore could not avoid inquiring for her husband.

"Well, Margaret," said the minister, "how is Thomas?"

"Xao the better o' you," was the rather curt answer.

"How, how, Margaret?" inquired the minister.

"Ou, ye promised twa years syne to ca' and pray wae a fortnight w' him, and ye never darkened the door sin syne."

"Well, well, Margaret, don't be so short. I thought it was not necessary to call and pray with Thomas, for he's deaf, you know, and cannot hear me."

"But, sir," rejoined the woman, "the Lord's no deaf."

And the indolent clergyman shrank abashed from the cottage.

Remarkable Lakes in Portugal.

On the top of a ridge of mountains in Portugal called Estrella, are two lakes of great extent and depth, especially one of them, which is said to be unfathomable.

What is chiefly remarkable in them is, that they are calm when the sea is so, and rough when it is stormy. It is, therefore, probable that they have a subterranean communication with the ocean; and this seems to be confirmed by the pieces of ships they throw up, though almost forty miles from the sea. There is another extraordinary lake in that country, which, before a storm, is said to make a trifling, rumbling noise that may be heard a distance of several miles. And we are also told of a pool or fountain, called Fereencias, about twenty four miles from Comby, that absorbs not only wood, but the lightest bodies thrown into it, such as cork, straw, feathers, etc., which sink to the bottom and are never seen more. To these we may add a remarkable spring near Estremoz, which potteries wood, or rather converts it with a case of stone; but the most remarkable circumstance is, that in summer it throws up water enough to turn several mills, and in winter is perfectly dry.

Prayer a Universal Characteristic of Man.

Alone of all beings here below, man prays. Among his moral instincts there is none more natural, more universal, more unquarable, than prayer. The child inclines to it with a ready docility. The old man recurs to it as a refuge against decay and isolation. Prayer ascends from young lips which can hardly murmur the name of God, and from dying lips, which have scarcely strength to pronounce it. Among every people, famous or obscure, civilized or barbarous, we meet at every step with acts and forms of invocation. Wherever men live, in certain circumstances, at certain hours, and under the influence of certain impressions of soul, the eyes are elevated, the hands join themselves, the knees bend in order to implore or render thanks—to adore or to appease. With transport or with trembling, publicly or in the secret of his heart, it is to prayer that man applies as the last resource to fill the void of his soul, or to help him to bear the burden of his destiny. It is in prayer that he seeks, when everything else fails him, support for his weakness, consolation in his sorrows, hope for his virtue.—*Guizot.*

COMMONPLACE WOMEN.—Heaven knows how many simple letters, from simple minded women, have been kissed, cherished, and wept over by men of far loftier intellect. So it will always be to the end of time. It is a lesson worth learning by those young creatures who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or to dazzle by their genius; that though he may admire, no man ever loves a woman for these things. He loves her for what is essentially distinct from, though not incompatible with them—her woman's nature and her heart. This is why we so often see a man of high genius and intellectual power pass by the De Stael and the Corrioues, to take unto his bosom some wayside flower, who has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him, except that she is—what so few of your "female celebrities" are—a true woman.

Let every man avoid all sort of gambling as he would poison. A poor man or boy should not allow himself even to toss up a half-penny, for this is often the beginning of a habit of gambling, and this ruinous crime comes by slow degrees.

Whilst a man mends his work he is playing the best game, and he is sure to win. A gambler never makes good use of his money, even if he should win.

They Love Him Still.—Many of the Kentucky rebels have been heartlessly robbed by John Morgan, and yet they feel compelled to praise him without stint.

They remind one of the jockey, who, whilst showing off a filly that he wished to sell, received from the animal a severe kick in the ribs. Though half dead with pain, he exclaimed, with a smile, "Pretty playful creature!"

If a young lady has a thousand acres of valuable land, the young men are apt to conclude that they are sufficient ground for attachment.

Death of Major General Richardson.

HARPER'S FERRY, November 4.—Major General Richardson died at Sharpsburg, Maryland, last night, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam.

SKETCH OF GENERAL RICHARDSON.

Major General J. B. Richardson, whose death we announce to-day, died from wounds received at the battle of Antietam while commanding a division in the corps of Gen. Sumner. He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and the skirmishes which preceded it, and distinguished himself by the plain, short and business-like report of his operations, as much as by his bravery in the field. General Richardson was a native of Vermont, and is said to be a descendant of the Revolutionary hero, General Putnam. He was a man of massive frame, with the true iron-like expression of the men of the Green Mountains, of unusual quiet manners and unpretentious address. He was educated at West Point, and served nearly twenty years in the army of the United States, which he left with the rank of Major a short time ago. His experience as a fighter has been very great. During the Mexican war, he distinguished himself in nearly every important battle, and, perhaps, received more brevets than any other officer of his rank. He was known in the army by the sobriquet of "Fighting Dick," and it was said of him by an officer—himself greatly distinguished for bravery—under whom he served, that "Richardson never appeared well out of battle, but that in one he was magnificent."

He probably never knew fear in his life, and went under fire with as much nonchalance as ordinary people go to breakfast. None of the commanders sent to Washington by the States were greeted with a warmer welcome by the Commander-in-Chief than he was. "I am glad," said the old General, upon meeting him, "to have my Fighting Dick with me again, and will have plenty of work for him to do," and in a few days afterwards he placed him at the head of the brigade with which he covered the retreat of the army at Bull Run. Every description which has been given of the engagement reveals that he was at the right place at the right time, and that whatever he had to do was well done.

General Richardson was about six feet in height, broad chested, compact, powerful in form. He was browed by the constant exposure of many years of military life, had a loud, sonorous voice, which it would take many cannon to drown, and a piercing, fiery eye, which few men could meet in anger. His intonation and pronouncements were those of a New Englander. No one who could hear him speak could doubt where he came from. He was no holiday soldier, and had no doubt that war is earnest business, in which men must shoot and be shot, and not a mere opportunity to wear fine clothes, and disport in the bravery of evening parades.

General Richardson was the person who preferred the charges against Colonel Miles for bad conduct on the field at the first battle of Bull Run. The latter died from wounds received at Harper's Ferry, the former from wounds received at Antietam, both having received the wounds within a few days of each other.

Death of General Jameson.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 6.—General Charles H. Jameson died at his residence at Old Town to-day. He has been failing in health since the battle of Fair Oaks.

[Death has been busy with our generals this week. General Jameson, whose demise we announce with pain, was one of the ablest officers whose lot it has been to yield up his life for his country, and that country will both miss and regret him. Charles H. Jameson was a native of Maine, and was appointed to the army from that State, with the rank of brigadier general, his commission dating September 3, 1861. He was not a graduate of West Point, but it will be doubted whether the military education which he evinced in his conduct of his brigade at Fair Oaks and other engagements on the Peninsula, was any less thorough on this account. He was both a skilled and estimable officer, whose death leaves a vacancy hard to fill.]

OUR GUARDIAN BIRD IN BATTLE.

In a letter dated at Corinth, Oct. 12, written by Chester D. Howe, of Co. E, Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, is the following. Speaking of the recent fight at Corinth, he says:

"The finest thing I ever saw was a live American eagle, carried by the Eighth Iowa, in the place of a flag. It would fly over the enemy, during the hottest of the fight, then would return and seat himself upon his pole, clap his pinions, shake his head and start again. Many and hearty were the cheers that arose from our lines as the old fellow would sail around, first to the right then to the left, and always return to his post, regardless of the storm of leaden hail that was flying around him."

Something seemed to tell us that that battle was to result in our favor, and when the order was given to charge, every man went at them with fixed bayonets, and the enemy scattered in all directions, leaving us in possession of the battle-field."

A PAINFUL SPECTACLE.—The remains of the dead, who fell at the battle of Antietam, continue to be removed by their friends. Last week we saw two ladies riding from the vast graveyard in a one-horse vehicle, both being seated upon the coffin which contained the remains of a relative.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.*

TURNING A WART TO ACCOUNT.—An individual recently claimed a certificate of exemption on the ground that a large wart on his nose obstructed his sight.

Europe and America.

Rumors of the intended European recognition of the South continue to reach this country in letters from London correspondents of New York and other journals. We attach no importance to them, for they are merely guesses at what may occur, under circumstances. The Cabinets of England and France are not in the habit of allowing their policy to ooze out through newspaper correspondents, and, for the most part, it is so secretly arranged, and so carefully concealed, that the public first learn it, by the completed act itself. When it is gravely stated, with all the gravity of personal confidence, that Lord Lyons will bring with him "the determination of England, France, and Russia to recognize the Confederacy, and that he will also bear an earnest protest, on the part of these Powers, against any method of conducting the war which they may consider opposed to the usages of civilization," we are confirmed in our doubt. Of all European countries, Russia has manifested, in our present struggle, the most sincere sympathy with the good cause of Liberty, Order, and Union; and the Czar, who himself has devoted all the energies of a vigorous mind and humane will to give freedom to the serfs in his vast realm, cannot but rejoice that we, too, are determined to erase from our southeastern black mark which slavery has placed there. England and France may be so foolish as to recognize "the so-called Southern Confederacy," but it is almost out of the lines of probability that Russia would join them in such an act. The Czar, who feels the highest personal interest in the struggle in which treason has involved us, has never hesitated to declare, in the most open manner, that his sympathies are with the North, and that to break up our glorious Union would be to retard, all over the world, the advance of the liberal principles which alone elevate and benefit the great family of man.

It is as likely as not that Lord Palmerston is playing fast and loose with us; that he has a double game; and that he would annoy and injure us if he dare. But, though the feeling throughout England is strangely and strongly against us, that country would scarcely venture upon the risk and cost of a war with the United States, which would soon follow her recognition of the rebellious South. The annual peace expenditure of England is now \$350,000,000, and John Bull would not wish for the additional taxation which war would create. The national debt of England is \$4,000,000,000, and it would be a great risk to increase it. What effect the substitution of M. Drouyn de L'Hay for M. Thouvenel, in the Foreign Bureau of the French Ministry, may have upon American interests, cannot yet be seen. It is variously stated that M. Thouvenel was for and against Southern recognition, but it seems generally believed that his successor has de-lared himself decidedly opposed to it. Ere long, it would seem, European affairs may occupy the attention of the nations. Italy—or, rather, Venetia and Rome—claims an early solution of the question whether they shall or shall not be included in United Italy. It is notorious that Napoleon has not strengthened his own power by upholding that of the Pope. One cannon-bell hastily fired, at this crisis, in any part of Europe, would be the signal of another great war of the nations. In this uncertainty, and with this danger, is it likely that England and France would make things more complicated by recognizing the South?—*Press.*

The Present Attitude of England and Her Future Reconcompence.

The rebellion is now rapidly drawing to a close, and before many months we shall once more have a united and powerful country. All our internal divisions being set aside, we shall be able to call upon our enemies for a settlement of their accounts. The case of England must be first attended to. France, which is always watching for an opportunity to bounce upon and demolish her ancient enemy, will be too glad to take a hand with us in the game of taming this savage and relentless old lion; the Third Napoleon may be able to accomplish all that the first desired but could not achieve. With the united iron navies of France and America, the whole empire of Great Britain would lie at our mercy, and could be battered to pieces with scarcely a chance of defence. England knows and fears this, and, therefore, is doing everything in her power to destroy our prosperity. But we will be even with her yet; and, if the present Emperor of the French be as astute as he is admitted to be, he will not lose so excellent an opportunity to perpetuate, solidify, and secure his own dynasty, and to wipe out the memories of those ancient outrages which England has so freely heaped upon the gallant people of France.—*New York Herald.*

The letter-writers from Montreal tell us that there is an "uneasy feeling" there. The daily steamers from Quebec have been quietly bringing up shot, and of late shell, and a number of Armstrong guns. Then again, on the 1st instant, the Ariadne, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, passed Father Point on her way to Quebec, where she is now lying. The Ariadne, it seems, has brought up two troops of artillery, and a quantity of stores. Besides which, a regiment from Halifax is coming into Canada, and the knowing ones are certain that at least ten thousand men will be concentrated in that city during the winter.

"Good morning, Mr. Henpeck, have you any daughters that would make good type-setters?" "Not exactly, but I have got a wife that would make a first rate doct."

The Inequality of Strength.

One very often hears expressions of astonishment that the "twenty millions of the North should not be able to whip the six or eight millions of the South in a very short time." The intimation embraced in the statement is an unfair one. In the first place the four millions of slaves in the South, who under our policy of non-interference with slavery, have been among the most efficient of the Southern forces in keeping up the rebellion, are not taken into account. In the second place the great numbers in the North who do all in their power, short of taking up arms, to help the rebels, are not taken into consideration; and in the third place, England, which is doing all it can in an underhanded way to divide the Union and destroy the government, is not credited to the traitor side.—So the inequality is not so great as appears at first glance. On the one side are the loyal people of the North, backed alone by the righteousness of their cause; on the other side are the active Southern traitors, with the forced aid of their four millions of slaves, and backed by their thousands of sympathizers in the North and their millions of well-wishers among the aristocracies of Europe.

RECTIFYING THE BOUNDARY.—Austria, Russia, and Prussia commenced the dismemberment of Poland upon the plea that they needed the territory of that country "to round off their boundaries." A similar spirit has seized a writer in England, who, in a recent number of the New Monthly Magazine, discussed what he calls "the rectification of the boundary of British America."

The writer anticipates a speedy war between Great Britain and the United States, in which, as a matter of course, the former will be victorious. He then sets forth the terms as to boundary between the United States and British America upon which Great Britain should insist in the treaty of peace. The Columbia river should form the southern boundary of the British possessions on the Pacific. Canada requires an open seaport for use in winter; therefore, the whole State of Maine is to be relinquished to England that they may have Portland. Lake Champlain—we wonder that an English writer would mention that Lake—empties into the St. Lawrence; therefore, the northern portions of Vermont and New York are to be annexed to Canada. And thus the writer runs on through a long essay, in which he seems to labor under the idea that the people of the United States are a kind of Western Hindoos, whose territory is to be taken from them with as much ease as if it lay in India or Burmah.

Such speculations are very ridiculous, but they serve as straws to show which way the wind blows. They would not be admitted into such a periodical as the New Monthly Magazine if it were not known that they would be acceptable to its readers.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The following paragraph, from the leading Russian Government organ, has a friendly significance:

"Russia entertains a lively sympathy for the United States of America, based on mutual friendship and common interests. Their prosperity she deems necessary for the general equilibrium. The maintenance of the Union is the condition of that power and happiness which she desires for the American nation. We are in a position to affirm that the friendly and conciliatory views of the Imperial Cabinet have not undergone the slightest change. On the contrary, the events which have taken place, the sad experience of war, of its calamities, its burdens, its exhausting results, have tended rather to confirm than to weaken their force."—*Journal of St. Petersburg.*

AMPUTATION THROUGH A LUCIFER MATCH.—A student (says the Cologne Gazette), travelling a few days back on the railway to this place, to light a cigar, took a phosphoric match from a box which he had just before purchased at Elberfeld. The matches being tightly packed, the young man introduced his finger nail between them to extract one, when a small portion of phosphorus passed under the nail and ignited. Although the flame was immediately extinguished, the hand had swelled so much on arriving at Dusseldorf that a surgeon advised its amputation. "The student would not consent, and proceeded to Cologne, but, on arriving there, the swelling had so much extended as to render the amputation of both hand and arm necessary."

BRIOLIN THE UPRIGHT.—Mrs. Upright, wife of Mr. J. Upright, of Rockville, Sheriff of Winnebago county, Illinois, has eight sons in the army, fighting the battles of the Union. She has also three more left ready for the next call for volunteers. Is it any wonder that Illinois has filled her quota and has ten thousand surplus? If any other county in the State can show eight brothers in the army we should like to know it?

Since the beginning of the war New York has raised an aggregate force of two hundred and nineteen thousand and fifty-nine men, of which 188,070 are infantry, 9,679 artillery, 9,642 cavalry, 555 engineers, 163 rocket battalion, and 10,650 recruits raised and being organized in the State.

"I hope, my little daughter," said a mother, one morning, "that you will be able to control your little temper to-day." "Yes, mother, and I hope you will control your big temper?"

The Pirate Alabama—English Cruisers in Pursuit of Her.

Upon receiving the information that Captain Semmes had disregarded the certificates of a British consul, and in the face of the consular seal, regularly affixed to papers establishing the British ownership of certain property on board of a vessel by him, had deliberately proceeded to burn that property with the vessel which contained it, the British consul in this city, we are informed, immediately took steps to represent these transactions most forcibly to Admiral Milne, commanding her Britannic Majesty's squadron in the American waters. The admiral, upon receiving the representations of the consul, forthwith ordered three British men-of-war in pursuit of the Alabama, with orders, as we understand, to overhaul that vessel of wrath, and convey her where her acts may be judicially inquired into.

We do not desire the destruction of this scourge of the American seas by British hands. It becomes us to clear our own waters of our own rebels, and we should be sorry to have the work of Mr. Welles done for him by Mr. Consul Archibald and Rear Admiral Milne. But, if the Alabama is only to be arrested in her merciless and lawless career by these means, we may at least be thankful for the relief which this arrest will bring to our commerce, and we hope that the incident may have a wholesome effect upon our British kinsfolk, who have been so ready with their sympathizers in the service of the Confederate South.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE SETTLEMENT OF AFRICA.—The Cavalia Messenger for August gives currency to a report ripe on the coast of Africa, that Gambia is to be exchanged by the English for Grand Bassam and the Gabon, now in possession of the French. This would prove an admirable arrangement for the interests of the two Governments, and for the welfare of the African people. It would give to England and to Liberia the control of Western, Central and Southern Africa, while it would confine France to the extensive regions bounded by Gambia and Algeria.

The Island of Lagos, though but five miles long and one and a half broad, has been created into a Colonial Government by Great Britain. The land is level, and but slightly above the surface of the water. It is the natural outlet to the powerful native kingdoms of Dahomey and Tomba. Ninety miles interiorward, on the Ogun river, is the celebrated city of Abbeokuta. A town is in course of being laid out, and a practical white engineer is engaged in planning and opening streets. A lot about fifty yards square sold for about \$1,500.

RELIGIOUS FANATICS AMONG THE REBELS.—Like Stonewall Jackson, the Rebel General Kirby Smith is sincerely pious, and discountenances all dissipation in his army. By his urbanity and protection of private property, he gained much respect in Kentucky. A Sunday or two before he evacuated Lexington, he announced public service to be held in the Episcopal Church, but the doors were inhospitably closed upon him, and he repaired to the Presbyterian Church, where he read the Episcopal service to a small flock of female communicants. He had also ordered a day of general fasting and prayer, but it was fixed so far in the future that even Buell's movements disturbed the programme.

HAY AND CORN SHRIMPAGE BY DRYING.—The loss upon hay, weighed July 20th, when cured enough to put in the barn, and again, February 20th, has been ascertained to be 27 1/2 per cent. So that hay at \$15 a ton in the field, is equal to \$20 and upward when weighed from the mow in winter. The weight of cobs in a bushel of corn in November, ascertained to be 18 lbs., was only \$2 in May. The cost of grinding a bushel of dry cobs, counting, hauling, hauling, and miller's charge, is about one cent a pound. Is the meal worth the money?—*Scientific American.*

There is in hospital No. 1 in Louisville, Ky., a soldier, named James D. Cannon, whose home is in Illinois. He is seventy years of age, and has been with the 80th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers through the entire present campaign. He has been on the sick list, but his health has so far improved as to be able to rejoin his regiment in a few days. This old soldier had nine sons in the same regiment, four of whom were killed in the late battle at Chaplin Hills. The other five sons were in the battle, but escaped unhurt, and are now with the gallant 80th on the march.

Apples are so plenty in Western New York that they can be bought for fifty cents a barrel. Potatoes show no symptoms of disease, and the best ones are sold for a dollar a barrel, including packing. One farmer has an orchard of choice, grafted fruit, and offered the whole of his crop of apples at twelve and a half cents per bushel, the purchaser to gather the fruit and select only such as he wanted and could sell.

ANECDOTE OF A CONTRABAND.—A captain in one of the Maine regiments at Fort Royal has a colored servant named Talley, who has talked very bravely when spoken to about joining the colored brigade. To test his courage the captain recently told him he was about to visit the main land, and asked Talley if he would go with him and help fight the rebels. Talley, after scratching his head and rubbing his shins a few moments, replied: "Dap know 'bout that, boss; I'm ober lard to get me ober here, an' he dun it; but I dun dare risk him agin, boss."

Departure of General McClellan from the Army.

HIS FAREWELL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Major General McClellan and personal staff left Warrenton Junction at 11 o'clock to day. On reaching Warrenton Junction a salute was fired, and the troops who had been drawn up in line afterwards broke ranks, when the soldiers crowded round him, and many eagerly called for a few words. He said in response, while on the platform of the railroad car:

"I wish you to stand by Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will be well. Good-bye."

To this there was a spontaneous and enthusiastic response. The troops were also drawn up in line at Bristow Station and Warrenton Junction, where salutes were fired and where General McClellan was complimented with enthusiastic cheers.

The party arrived in Washington just in time to take the 5 o'clock train of cars for Trenton. The cars being detained owing to some impediment on the track, General McClellan was recognized by the many soldiers quartered in that vicinity, where he was greeted with oft repeated cheers.

The following favorable order was read to the troops, composing the Army of the Potomac, yesterday morning, on dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7, 1862. Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.—An order of the President directs upon Major Gen. Burnside the command of this army.

In parting from you, I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army, you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or selfishness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our nation's history.

The glory you have achieved—our mutual perils and fatigues—the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease—the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled—the strongest associations which can exist among men, unite as still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the constitution of our country and the nationality of its people.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major General, U. S. A.

The following order was issued by Gen. Burnside on his taking the command of the army:

"In accordance with general order No. 132, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success. Having been a sharer of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect for General McClellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger that I assume their command. To the 9th corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical. With diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

VISIT OF GENERAL HALLOCK TO THE ARMY.

General Hallock's visit to the army of the Potomac took place yesterday and will include a thorough examination into its condition.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

There is nothing from the army of interest to day. All is quiet. Confirmatory intelligence shows that the greater part of the Rebel army is between Culpeper and the Rappahannock. Yesterday a part of a company of the 3d Indiana Cavalry made another bold dash into Frederickburg, capturing thirty prisoners.

GENERAL BURNSIDE.

General Burnside is everywhere greeted with unmistakable evidences of affection and confidence. The army, generally, is in high spirits and anxious to move against the enemy.

Some instances are named of resignation tendered by officers, many of whom have long desired to leave the service, and all being such as Government can profitably spare.

General Seth Williams remains with Gen. Burnside as Assistant Adjutant Gen. General Buford as Chief of Cavalry, and Colonel Sackett as Inspector General. Several officers of General McClellan's staff officers express the desire to remain in active service.

It is said that some officers who have tendered their resignation have asked leave to withdraw them, but it is believed that the Government has sufficient judgment, firmness and self-respect to strike from the rolls of the army all who prefer partisan proclivity to patriotic service. No resignations, however, had been received at headquarters up to 12 o'clock to-day.

Colonel Key, one of the ablest officers in General McClellan's staff, is still here, and is desirous of continuing in active service. Col. Key's programme for the war differs totally from that of his brother, and, if carried out, would soon make the rebellion one of the dreariest memories of the past.

Upon recurrence to files of newspapers it is found that the order to Gen. McClellan to cross the Potomac and advance against General Lee's army was given on the day after the President's return from Harper's Ferry. This order was, of course, founded upon the President's coup d'état of that army; and it is understood, in circles that have the entire confidence of Mr. Lincoln, that his subsequent military order to Gen. McClellan shows comprehensive strategic views.

GENERAL BURNSIDE.—A correspondent of the National Intelligence states that General Burnside was born at Liberty, Indiana, of Scottish parents, his father being somewhat of the David Deans school, but wanting its moroseness and sectarian bitterness. He inherits much of the deep-rooted religious conviction, caution and determination so eminently peculiar to the "sons of Scotia."

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CETTYSBURG.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 18, 1862.

Pursuant to adjournment of the Return Judges, until the second Tuesday of November, to count the Soldiers' vote, a portion only of the Judges (the Union men) appeared, the Democratic Judges refusing to attend. Certificates of election were issued, and the usual formula gone through with. It is not affecting the general result of the election, the matter will drop here. There is no doubt at all that the Soldiers ought, upon every principle of right and equity, to have had the opportunity to express their opinions at the polls. Breckinridge Judges to the contrary notwithstanding; and we do not envy the political standing of those men who have disfranchised the brave Volunteers, who are now in the tented field risking life and every comfort for the triumph of their country and their country's flag. Those men who have, for their own selfish purposes, to have a temporary triumph, and comfort themselves with the leaves and fishes, deprived the brave defenders of the Union of an inalienable right, will one day, ere long, reap the fruit of their doings. Truth and right are imprishable principles, and must and will prevail.

The Editor of the Compiler makes a number of bold assertions as to our agreement with Mr. Greeley, in particular acts. We should have to pursue a very tortuous course indeed, if we did not agree in opinion with somebody at sometime or other. If Mr. Greeley happens to think as we do sometimes, that is no evidence that we are at all led by his opinions in any case. He specifies some instances. But the Compiler is so good at, and so celebrated for, twistification and groundless assertions, that he must give us proof before we acknowledge the truth of the charges. We generally steer a straight-forward course—and, as far as political matters are concerned, at least, we always act as we progress, the Compiler, in his truthfulness, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Deserters.

We observe in yesterday's Compiler an advertisement of Col. Lewis, commanding Camp, offering \$5 reward for the capture of eighteen deserters named in the advertisement. We had learned that the number who had left was greater; but we suppose the Colonel has announced all the missing. There have been, it is said, occasional disturbances, arising from a want of strict discipline, and inattention on the part of those whose duty it was to attend to the affair; but, like all new things, it requires a great deal of trouble, and a little time, to bring matters into perfect system. Reports having reached headquarters at Harrisburg of disorder, and inefficiency of action, at "Camp Gettysburg," a report reached us on Saturday night, that the Camp was to be broken up, and the drafted men sent to Chambersburg to fill up other regiments.

Several of our citizens went over to Harrisburg yesterday, to make the proper representations on the subject, and check the contemplated action.

Death of Two Soldiers.

We announce with regret the death of Wm. J. WALKER, of Bendersville, and DAVID STONER, of Muningsburg, members of Capt. Walter's company, 138th Regiment, now on duty at the Relay House, between Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Walker died on the 10th, and his remains arrived here on Wednesday and were taken in charge by the friends. He leaves a wife and small family, who were dependent on him for support. His age was 41 years. Mr. Stoner's remains arrived on Thursday, and were also taken in charge by friends. He was aged 21 years and 10 days. Both died of typhoid fever, near the same time. They were good soldiers and much esteemed by all who knew them.

Dr. NEELY, Surgeon of the Regt. here, has opened a Hospital in the building near Mr. Young's hotel, formerly used by the "Porter Guards," and is putting it in order for the reception of the sick. The health of the Regiment is generally very good.

The train of cars now leaves Gettysburg in the morning at 8 o'clock, instead of 7.

Another Patriotic Family.

Our friend, THOMAS BLOCHER, Esq., has three sons in the Union Army—Andrew H., Oliver H., and Edward C., and he has gone himself now, having enlisted into Col. Roberts' Regiment for Artillery service at Fortress Monroe.

Although the Democrats carried Pennsylvania on their State ticket, by about three thousand, yet the Union majority on the Congressional vote is between six and seven thousand. Well done, Pennsylvania!

There is a general advance in the subscription price of newspapers. We intend to stick to the old rates, but must have PAY for all we print. Justice to ourself and these dependent upon us for support demands this.

More Fires.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, the large Hay-barn of Mr. Joseph Wible, a short distance west of Hoke's Ware-house, was discovered in flames, and was entirely consumed in a short time, with a large amount of hay in piles and loose. A considerable amount of hay near was saved. The fire did not extend beyond the building.

Whilst our citizens were engaged at this fire, another burst out in the large brick barn of Doerzon & Codori, east of and near Sheeds & Buchler's Lumber and coal-yard. Every effort was made to save it, but in vain. It was destroyed, with about 20 tons of hay and straw. The cattle were all saved. Fortunately for the town, the night was very calm, and the roofs all wet from the rain of the day—so that the conflagration was confined to the buildings in which the fires originated. They were, beyond doubt, the work of incendiaries; and it is hoped no pains will be spared by the authorities to ferret out the villains. The loss in both cases is considerable. The barn of Doerzon & Codori was a very large and valuable one—known for years as "Gutty's Barn." It was of brick, and very substantial. A good part of the walls are still standing this morning.

Doerzon & Codori have, we learn, an insurance of \$800, and Mr. Wible \$280, in the Adams County Insurance Company.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

A man named ADAM BESORE, was arrested at the tavern of Mr. J. MICKLEY, in this county, on the 9th inst., by the Sheriff of Franklin county, and committed to the Chambersburg prison on the same night. There were found on his person \$310 counterfeit \$5 notes on the Chambersburg bank, and \$200 counterfeit \$2 notes on the Bank of Penn Township. He was, no doubt, on a distributing tour.

Adj. Gen. JOHN C. LEE, of the Firm of Culp & Co., has been appointed by Gov. Curtin, Notary Public for this County. An excellent officer, civil and military.

Dr. P. R. WAGENSELLER, of Selin's Grove, Pa., formerly of our College, has been appointed an U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions. A first-rate appointment.

Bank of Gettysburg.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg for the ensuing year: George Swope, A. S. Himes, G. W. McClellan, Henry Myers, James J. Wills, Wm. Young, Henry Wirt, Lewis M. Jeter, B. F. Shorb, Marcus Samson, Jacob Reese, John W. Sloan, John A. Jones.

At an election for officers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen:

President—Wm. D. Himes.

Directors—Wm. McSherry, Jacob Wirt, Geo. Swope, Jno. H. McClellan, Marcus Samson, Abraham Mickle.

Treasurer—Jno. H. McClellan.

Those who removed Gen. McClellan are honest, and desire to have this terrible war ended; and, in consequence, felt it a duty, with all the high regard they had for that distinguished officer, to place another General in command, who would be more prompt and energetic in crushing the rebellion. No one denies to General McClellan superior military skill, pure love of country, and honesty of purpose; but it was necessary, before winter sets in, to "push on the column" to quick and decisive victory; and his movements were not so rapid and effective as were desired for this purpose.

The Sunday School Times.

An excellent religious paper, published weekly at the low price of one dollar a year. It is welcomed in the Sabbath-schools and homes of warm-hearted, working Christians of all denominations.

Send to the publishers and get a copy for examination. Address J. C. GARRIGUES & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

On Monday evening President Lincoln received a telegraphic despatch from Gen. Pope, transmitting the names of the three hundred Minnesota Indians condemned by court martial to be hung for their participation in the recent horrible massacres in that State, and requesting his approval of the sentence of the court martial. The President immediately telegraphed Gen. Pope to have sent on by mail a synopsis of the evidence adduced before the court martial for his inspection. It is reported that "the President has resolved that such an outrage, as the indiscriminate hanging of these Indians most certainly would be, shall not take place, but will confirm the sentence of the court so far as inflicting punishment upon the guilty is concerned."

By the arrival of parties at Harper's Ferry from Martinsburg we learn that the Rebels have entirely disappeared from the line of the Potomac. Martinsburg had been visited by the Federal Cavalry—Stonewall Jackson was reported to be at Winchester with a considerable force, with which he was moving Westward. It was thought he was going to Staunton, towards which General Cox, with the Army of Western Virginia, was moving from the Kanawha Valley. The Richmond papers of the 10th state that General Cox had already advanced to within forty miles of Staunton. Humphrey Marshall has left Tennessee, where he was recently on operating with Bragg, and entered Northwestern Virginia through Powell's Valley.

The Latest News.

It is said the Rebel Generals Jackson and Hill are in the Shenandoah Valley with a large force, estimated at from 40 to 70,000 men. On Friday they occupied the roads north and westward from Winchester, and their advance was at Bath, which is only two miles south of Hancock. Their cavalry occupied Martinsburg. It is their evident intention to advance on Cumberland, by way of Romney. Energetic military movements are being made on our side to meet this new feature in the Rebel campaign.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

The official returns from all the counties in Pennsylvania shows the following to have been the aggregate votes given for the two State officers who were elected last month:

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

Mr. Shooker, Democrat.....218,981

Mr. Cochran, Republican.....275,260

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Mr. Barr, Democrat.....218,054

Mr. Ross, Republican.....215,483

Our Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—There is nothing in the latest foreign intelligence to lead to an apprehension of trouble between the United States and foreign powers in connection with American affairs, unless it be from the present course of English merchants and speculators in fitting out privateers to prey upon American commerce.

The statement that Gen. Burnside is only temporarily in command of the army of the Potomac, and that he succeeds to that command by virtue of his rank, is unfounded. He was assigned to his present high position by the express orders of the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Major General Hooker has been assigned to the command of the army corps heretofore commanded by Gen. Fitz John Porter, who has been ordered to Washington to stand his trial upon the charges preferred against him by Gen. Pope, for misconduct at the battle of Bull Run.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 10.—The difficulty among the drafted men, which threatened serious results, has been satisfactorily adjusted. The late order of the War Department, preventing them from organizing into companies and regiments, according to the laws of the State, has been revoked, and hundreds are now returning to their various commands who had before deserted or refused to assemble while under the impression that they were to be forced into the old regiments and required to serve longer than the time for which they were drafted.

A LOYAL CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.—A national convention of the loyal people of the United States, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, has been called to meet at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, November 25th inst. The call is signed by most of the business houses in Pittsburgh, and has, therefore, no partisan aspect. It is intended that this convention shall express the determined and fixed purpose of the loyal masses to overthrow and wipe out the present rebellion, by progressive and energetic action on the part of the country's rulers, civil and military; to punish the authors and actors of this great outrage upon human rights, and to establish upon permanent foundations the free and enlightened institutions of the fathers of the Republic.

THE REVENUE FROM THE INTERNAL TAX.—It is too early yet to form a trustworthy estimate of the probable revenue of the government from internal taxes. But it is already evident that the amount of the Tax law, judging that the annual receipts under it would not be more than \$150,000,000, went far below the truth. All the indications which reach the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—all the data received at his office—go to show that the total annual amount will be nearer \$250,000,000 than \$150,000,000. In one district in New York, where the Collector thought 3,000 licenses would be necessary, 15,000 are required.

The report of the Military Commissioners in relation to the surrender of Harper's Ferry acquits General White, Colonel D'Ussay and Colonel Trimble of all blame for the surrender, and praise the capacity and courage of the former. They find that Colonel Ford was given, by Colonel Miles, discretionary power to abandon Maryland Heights, but that this discretion was premature; that he conducted the defence with no ability, and that his exhibition of lack of capacity was such as to disqualify him for a command. Colonel Miles is convicted of incapacity and criminal neglect, especially in neglecting to fortify and hold Maryland Heights, the key of the position. General Wood is gravely censured for placing so incapable an officer as Colonel Miles in command. The Commission, also, upon the testimony of General Halleck, censure General McClellan for a lack of energetic effort in sending relief to the force at the Ferry.

A letter from Richmond says there is a horrible state of affairs existing there. A large and well-organized band of cut-throats have taken the town, attacking everybody who ventures out; after night, until it is no longer safe to walk the streets unarmad.

Members of McClellan's Staff Under Arrest.

THIRTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—Lieutenant A. V. Cullum and J. C. Duane, of the engineering corps, both belonging to General McClellan's staff, were taken to Washington, this morning, under arrest. It is said that the order was received by an officer of the United States Army in this city, and that the persons mentioned repaired at once to Washington, to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities.

A rumor prevails that other members of the staff will be put under arrest. The charges are unknown.

THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that the white natives of all that region are very severe and unbecomingly hostile to the Rebels. "Why do you come to murder us?" asked a Virginia matron of a Massachusetts Yankee, "the elections have gone against you. The Massachusetts man was anxious to learn what the elections had to do with the war. The lady was quick with the reply: "The Democrats are for peace—they will stop your wicked war upon us as soon as they have the power. As you have found out that the Democrats are in the majority, why do you not stop fighting?" This shows how quickly the rebels have extracted comfort from the success of the northern Democrats. The Yankee replied to the lady as he was leaving: "I am sorry to disappoint you, but if you are making any calculations of peace because of the election victories of the Democrats, you are building your house upon a sandy foundation. The Democrats have not got control of the government yet, and if they had they would not dare to stop the war. The northern people have been misled and deceived, for they believe in the war."

THE ANDERSON CAVALRY.—We are gratified to learn that this troop, which safely arrived in Louisville, Ky., where they will form the body-guard of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans. They reached Pittsburg Saturday evening, where they partook of a hearty supper provided for them. They were then conveyed over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and Baltimore Railroad line to Indianapolis, without change of cars, at which place they were comfortably quartered in the large Union passenger depot for one night (Sunday). They were provided with meals at the refreshment saloon there, similar to our own institution. Their reception along the route was a perfect ovation, the people turning out and supplying them with every luxury. At Indianapolis they took cars for Jeffersonville opposite Louisville.

HOW IT IS ESTIMATED.—In the north, the rebel sympathizers denounce the President's emancipation proclamation, as being utterly impracticable. In the south, the fighting rebels receive it as the greatest calamity that could befall the cause of treason. At the moment the Federal armies get a footing in the cotton States, to put the emancipation policy into practical operation. This is the only point on which the sympathizers in the loyal States differ with their friends and allies in the south. The Richmond Examiner of Oct. 5th, referring to the subject, says:

"These calamities threatened in the capture of our ports are grave enough. One graver, however, and more terrible than all these, is to come if the enemy can get hold in the cotton States, for putting into operation there his emancipation scheme."

DESERTERS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.—The Lynchburg, Virginia, Republican of the 10th says:

"The number of arrests of deserters from the army that are being made by the military police is startling. Not a day passes but several are reported to us, and in some instances examination proves them to be the better class of soldiers. This state of affairs is attributable to nothing else but the lax discipline in the army, until a very recent period, and the immunity from punishment for this grave crime, which has until lately obtained. Now, though, that the Government is aroused and sees the magnitude of the evil, and is punishing every deserter to the full extent of the military law, it is believed that we shall hear in the future but few cases, and they among the more depraved class composing the army. The punishment of death for this crime seems a fearful one, but it is the only radical cure for it."

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—An extensive defection has been discovered in the custom house, and sixteen of the clerks in the liquidating department have been suspended on suspicion. The amount of the defection is seriously stated at from a hundred and fifty thousand to a quarter of a million. It has been carried on by means of wrong entries, after which the books of record were destroyed to prevent a discovery of the fraud.

Brigadier General Howard has announced in an official order that if any officer tendered his resignation without giving an adequate reason, he will recommend that he be dishonorably dismissed from the service.

ELECTIONS, TRY TO BE HELD.—The States which have yet to elect their Representatives to the next Congress, and the dates at which they usually hold their elections, are as follows: New Hampshire, on the second Tuesday in March, 1863; Rhode Island, first Wednesday in April, 1863; Connecticut, first Monday in April, 1863; Maryland, first Wednesday in November, 1863; Kentucky, first Monday in August, 1863; California, first Thursday in September, 1863; Virginia, fourth Thursday in May, 1863; North Carolina, (time not yet specified); Tennessee, (time not yet specified).

THE COST OF WAR AND THE COST OF MISFEASANCE.—More than sixty millions of dollars have been given in private bounties since the war began, of which sum it is thought one-third, or twenty millions, may safely be said to have been contributed by members of Evangelical congregations. It is a suggestive fact that one-third of this amount, twenty millions of dollars, is more than the whole amount given to the missionary cause during the last thirty years.

The State Educational Convention which met at Harrisburg last August adopted a resolution—"That ministers of the Gospel throughout the State be requested to preach, on the first Sunday in December, 1862, a sermon on popular education."

A LOYAL TENNESSEE FATHER.—Gen.

Negley, who commands at Nashville, recently received the following letter:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1862.

Brigadier General Negley:

Dear Sir,—My son _____, will ask for a pass to go into Kentucky to visit his wounded brother, a member of the 1st Tennessee Infantry, U. S. A. Do not let him go, for he is an uncompromising Secessionist, and should feel that our Government has power to use the rod as well as to protect her loyal citizens. When my three boys joined this fearful and uncalled for rebellion, I begged them on my knees to spare me such anguish, or expect God's ever sure retribution. They heeded not my prayers or tears, and, with other members of my family, have almost severed every tie that makes life dear. God is just. My eldest son sleeps on the field of Antietam, another was severely wounded on Chaplin Hills, and the one who will apply to you for a pass has not visited my house for nine months, because I dare stand firm and unmoved when the mad torrent of Secession swept all before it and severed the dearest ties that bind man to his fellow-man, writing "seceded" on the banner of heritage of man, and spreading ruin broadcast everywhere.

Let my boys feel and taste the worm-wood and gall which they have offered to others. It is your duty to God and your country, and the request of their father, not that he loves his sons less, but that he loves his country and her institutions more. Respectfully yours,

Colonel Ludlow, an able and intelligent officer on the staff of General Dix, has just completed arrangements with the rebel commissioners for a mutual exchange of all prisoners of war. The result as given in a report from Fortress Monroe, is more favorable to us than was generally expected. The boasts of the rebels, of the immense number of prisoners they have taken from us, prove to have as little foundation as many of their other assertions; and the account now stands in our favor by about six thousand and private and six hundred and seventy officers. Thus, though at Harper's Ferry and on some other occasions we have lost more than the enemy, and thus given him occasion for his boast, it appears that on the whole, and taking the West and the East, the advantage is largely with us. What is thus true of prisoners is equally true of the result of the war. The rebels may have gained some slight advantages in the East; but their blows have been returned with heavy interest in the West; and our losses on the Peninsula have been made up by the successes of the army under Rosecrans, Grant, Schell, Curtis, Mitchell, Morgan and others. The average of success, like the surplus of prison as held, is on our side; and a war and that an energetic and hitherto always successful captain is at the head of our greatest army, we may hope to see the East relieved for itself what it has lost, and rival the West in the celebrity and value of its operations.

A Goshawk from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac reports that Gen. Pleasant's Cavalry have driven the enemy from Jefferson. A Rebel brigade that they been recommitting our positions on the Rappahannock has fallen back, and there are indications that they are about evacuating Culpeper. Gen. Halleck, General Jackson is still said to be hovering about Chester Gap (also Fort Royal on the Blue Ridge), with a not over forty thousand men under his command. We have a force in that direction which prevents his eering this side of the mountains.

Our correspondent at Harper's Ferry writes that there are renewed reports there, coming from different quarters, that a large Rebel force, under General Jackson, passed through Winchester on Monday last, and that there is a purpose either to attack Harper's Ferry or make a raid on the rear of the force there through the gaps of the Blue Ridge. The Rebel pickets were again showing themselves in the vicinity of the Ferry, and some skirmishing had occurred.

The camp of Imboden's Partisan Rangers, in Hardy county, Western Virginia, was broken up by Gen. Kelly on Sunday last. Gen. Kelly left New Creek on Saturday morning, and after a continuous march of twenty-four hours, a distance of about sixty miles, the rebels were surprised and routed completely, with the loss of many killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The spoils captured were considerable.

An Indianapolis dispatch says, "Gov. Morton made a short speech to the 100th Regiment just before leaving to night, from the balcony of the Bates' House, in which he said that he had just returned from Washington, and was happy to announce that a different state of things now existed there. The Government is terribly in earnest, and the war is to be prosecuted with more vigor than heretofore; and he looked forward to a bright future and the triumphant success of our arms."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision:

All life insurance policies are subject to stamp duty. Where the policy is conditional that the assured is to pay a certain sum annually, or at other stated periods, the receipts for such payment are not subject to stamp duty. If the policy has expired by limitation, or by the non-fulfillment of the conditions of the assured, the renewal or the revival of the policy, in whatever form made, will be subject to stamp tax. Permits or agreements, by which the terms of a policy are waived or changed in any respect, are subject to stamp tax, as agreements.

MURDER IN THE HARFORD COUNTY JAIL.—On Monday evening last a difficulty took place between two negro men, in their cell at Bell-Air, and before the sheriff could get to them one struck the other with a piece of iron bedstead and killed him. The negro killed was a slave, and belonged to the estate of David Ridgely, of Baltimore county.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that parties using revenue stamps may cancel the same by stamping upon them their initials, with the date, in lieu of writing upon them as heretofore.

President Lincoln has issued a general order enjoining upon the officers and men in the military and naval service of the Government the orderly observance of the Sabbath day.

Removal of Gen. McClellan.

A step of such grave importance could not have been taken by the Government without sufficient cause. So far as personal feelings are concerned, it is well known that President Lincoln has on all occasions conducted in and stood firmly by General McClellan, even at times when the faith of others was seriously disturbed. There must have been some public reason of a highly imperative character, that required that another General should direct the future movements of our army. And no argument could be more powerful than the vital necessity of an immediate and overwhelming advance of our armies into the rebel strongholds.

If we are ever going to crush this rebellion we must do it now. This is the conclusion of the President, of Gen. Halleck, and of the Secretary of War—as well as of the loyal people of the country. It has been understood from this—that he favored the establishment of his winter quarters on the banks of the Potomac, and the deferring of the advance upon Richmond until another summer.

The present state of our foreign relations undoubtedly demands that no time shall be lost by the Government in asserting its supremacy throughout the Union. A languid policy now will ensure foreign intervention here three months, and this is a calamity that all will see the importance of averting. Assuming, as we have a right to do, from the developments of Gen. Halleck's letter, that General McClellan was opposed to this vigorous line of policy, his removal from the field of active operations is not difficult to understand.

If General Burnside is to continue at the head of the Army of the Potomac, we shall have a right to expect that the quick and decisive movements of his North Carolina campaign will be repeated in Virginia. His motto is "Move on, men! move on!"

If he does move on with the resistless power derived from the control of an army composed of nearly 250,000 of the best soldiers in the world, we will begin to look for the end of the rebellion, and the restoration of the blessings of Peace and Liberty.

Thus far in the course of the war two signal instances have occurred which must work a great change in the preconceived opinions and the traditional ideas of Europeans in regard to temper of the American people. Twice it has happened that a general commanding a large number of troops, and regarded with love and admiration not only by his men, but by a large constituency in civil life, has been suddenly, by a single stroke of the pen, removed from his position of splendor and power to private life. When Fremont was superseded in Missouri, he was the idol of his soldiers and the admiration of the whole Western public, who believed him their only stay and support. On the eve, as it was then supposed, of important victories, just as he was about personally, to commence in good earnest the execution of the plans he had been long and industriously maturing, he was removed from his command. His partisans were furious. They attributed his fall to the machinations of traitors and demagogues. His friends were grieved and indignant. They saw nothing but injustice, partial hatred, and personal insult in the act. The journalists were crimson with rage, or jubilant with success, as they took one side or the other. The whole country was in a tumult of excitement. Yet, notwithstanding all this, there was not only no outbreak, no riot, no revolt, either military or civil, but there was not the slightest suggestion of organized opposition to the will of the commander-in-chief of the army. As for Fremont himself, he quietly mounted his horse, turned over his command, and rode to St. Louis, whither he had been ordered.

Within the last few days we have had even a more striking instance of the same kind. General McClellan has been in precisely the same position that we have described above, only with a larger army, a more extended personal influence, a more brilliant military reputation, and a large, powerful, and victorious political party at his back, who have worked for a year and a half to force him into political prominence by blazoning his military successes, and winning political capital out of his exalted position. General McClellan also is removed on the eve, as it is alleged, of the completion of his plans. What does he do? He simply turns over his command, says a few simple words of parting to his veteran soldiers, gets on the train, and repairs, in the most unostentatious manner, to the post to which he was ordered. The people quietly acquiesce in the change. Here and there we hear a surly murmur—but among the people all is quiet.

Now, where is the mob spirit? Where is the unreason

STRATTON, BRYANT & CO'S.

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LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA.

N. E. corner 7th and Chestnut Streets, New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Foreign Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

For full particulars send for a circular. Address: STRATTON, BRYANT & CO., Philadelphia.

Oct. 28, 1862.

SHEDS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, a fine display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plated Ware, Japan Ware, embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order.

The former has every variety of Stoves of the latest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed August 10, 1862, cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of five cents; \$70,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canada combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$6 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send \$1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished, will our agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No competitors.

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DR. ROBERT HORNER'S

NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

HAYING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE, in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, DYE STUFFS, DRY PAINTS, and

PAINTS ground in Oil, OILS, expressed and distilled. STATIONERY of all kinds, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES. All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N.B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

A DVICE GRATIS. May 13, 1862.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Black, plain and fancy, Silk Warp, French Cloths for summer, Dress Coat, a beautiful article, Tweeds, Italian Cloths, Jeans, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Velvet Cord, Gambroons and Vestings, all very handsome. In the above stock of goods there are many new and beautiful styles.

Also, a large stock of Carpets, Trunks, Carpet Bays and Domestic. Also, a large stock of Ready made Clothing of our own manufacture, in great variety, all sizes, prices and cheap. Call and see us.

Mr. W. T. KING is in connection with the establishment, as usual, to cut and make up Clothing in short order.

April 23. 3m

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING. JACOBS & BRO have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. Any size make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, regulated by good work and moderate charges to turn it.

Gettysburg, April 9.

FRESH REINFORCEMENTS.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.

We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boys' and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles.

Our stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., &c., was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children are accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP, ALEX. COBEAN.

June 10.

BASTRESS & PETERS

PAY the highest Cash Prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at their Brick Ware-house in

NEW OXFORD.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES at wholesale and retail also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 22.

STOVES.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SHEDS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of Gen. E. BUEHLER, have opened an Establishment in connection with their Store Ware-room, under the superintendence of G. E. BUEHLER, and are now prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, including ENAMELLED and TINNED KETTLES, PANS, &c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, at their Ware-house on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.

Spouting put up at shortest notice.

Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard.

SHEDS & BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 10.

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS. We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS, Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, March 12, 1862.

Latest from New Orleans.

JUST received and for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S, a large and excellent supply of Orleans Sugar and Molasses, with a great quantity and variety of Sugars, which we are selling low—either wholesale or retail. Syrups of all kinds, from 35 to 55 cents per gallon.

GROCERIES.—A fresh arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 25 and 30 cents per pound—best CORNMEAL at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.

FRESH STOCK COFFEE.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE, good & Java, and cheap as Rice, or sale by CODORI & GILLESPIE.

BURNETT'S Ointment, Wood's Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP, can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

MUSLIN at low rates, from 6 cents up, and bed at the cheap store of FAIRBANKS BROTHERS.

April 22.

NEW FIRM.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned has gone into partnership with the late Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TEAS, SALT, &c.

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, FISH, POTATOES, BEANS, &c.

FLOUR AND FEED. With any quantity of CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL, and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Lacking enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place. Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI, JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 20.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, COACH FINDINGS, SHOE FINDINGS, CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS, HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES, ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS. Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article in the city with an immense supply of hardware and groceries, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

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